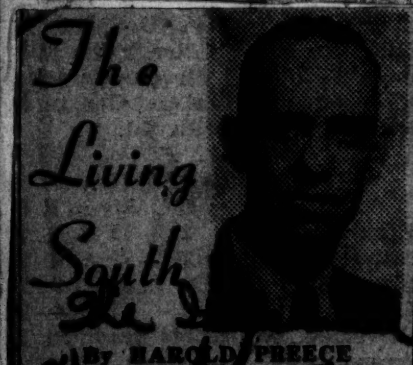


Eleanor Roosevelt
Atlanta Daily World - 62.
 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's gracious acceptance of a place on the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be heartily applauded by Americans who are in sympathy with the complexity and immensity of the Negro problem. For it gives assurance of the service of a career, already rich in attainment for unselfish service to man and a steadfast devotion to the cause of the Negro. Her splendid and repeated acts of courage in the face of social ostracism have given to her an esteem among Negroes never attained by any other personality so highly placed or so richly blessed. Her 12 and better years' experience with her late and lamented husband in the White House tested the steel of her spirit and proved the iron of her character. In that period she was privileged to view the problems of the Negro with a penetrating eye and soul and interpreted them with a loving and understanding heart. And her very presence on the Board will give an added dignity, color and righteousness to the cause of our oppressed minority. We commend the wisdom of Walter White in extending the invitation to Mrs. Roosevelt. We congratulate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in securing her services, her influence and her prestige. **7-5-45**



**DIXIE CALLING
 THE NAACP**

I belong to a lot of organizations from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Woodmen of the World on down to a community improvement club in this mountain village. My little tow-headed son, Texas Scotch-Irish on his father's side and Tennessee Jewish on his mother's—is an enrolled member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Birmingham. **7-28-45**

Proud of NAACP
 But I'm prouder of the NAACP than any of the other dozen or so organizations in which I carry a card. I feel that every white Southerner who has any respect for the South and for his country should give the NAACP moral support by joining and financial support by contributing.

When the real history of the South is written by men and not by Uncle Remus the NAACP will be

shown as the logical successor to the Union Leagues—those organizations of our fathers, white and black, which fought for a democracy free from that ball and chain which is the color line.

For many years, until the CIO came South, the NAACP was the only organization operating in Dixie that threw open its doors to our people of both races. When we were too weak to stand alone, it was the NAACP which fought for our people of both races in the memorable Texas primary case, in the teachers' equalization suits, and in many other struggles to free the South from the fear and ignorance which ate out our souls.

This is by way of thanks from thousands of white Southerners who have found out from the NAACP that you can't travel down democracy's road if you keep your Negro brothers hidden in the weed patch.

This is also by way of advice because I want to see the NAACP grow so fast in the South that it will make the Ku Klux Klan and the Christian Americans look like a corporal's squad of Nazis on their way to the penitentiary.

**LITTLE PEOPLE IN
 LITTLE PLACES**

I want to see the NAACP continue to get in well-to-do and prominent white people in the South. But I also want it to start going off after the not-so-well off and the not-so-prominent white people in the little places like Sulphur Springs, Texas, and Silverton, Ga.

There are thousands of little white people in the little towns of the South, who have shed the scales from their eyes and the poison from their souls. But lots of them don't know that there are other white Southerners who feel as they do or that there is an organization like the NAACP.

Now, I don't believe that many of us would argue what's as plain as the bark on a persimmon tree—that the future of the South's 9,000,000 Negroes is bound up with white people who are poor and not with white people who are rich. **7-28-45**

Some of the rich white people will contribute to Negro colleges and churches, still fewer of them to the NAACP. But like Virginius Dabney of Richmond and John Temple Graves of Birmingham, they get hysterical and start howling about "Northern Negro agitators stirring up trouble" when Negroes all over the country demand an FEPC or other federal legislation to guarantee that the South shall belong to the Union in fact as well as in name.

But, over and over again, it has been proven that the little white man is the unswerving champion of his Negro brother when he learns that he's got to go up or down with his brother.

But all of us have to help that little white man, who sows sorghum in Georgia or tinkers with cars in Texas, to learn.

I think that the NAACP, working with organizations like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, and the race relations department of the CIO, might work out a program of inter-racial education in simple, yet emphatic language, for the two-thirds of my people who have never finished the eighth grade.

Study Fascist sheets like the W. Lee O'Daniel News or W. D. Herrstrom's Bible News Flashes. Note how simple and folksy their language. Then study the literature of liberal organizations to see how intellectual and high-brow their language even if it is meant to free the people and not enslave them. **7-28-45**

But it's the mass of the little white people, who neither read nor understand the fancy high-brow propaganda of the established liberal organizations, to whom the Ku Klux Klan and the Christian Americans are making a powerful and effective bid.

I think that the NAACP and other liberal organizations can get a lot of results by getting down to earth with the South's poor white folks who are my folks.

**NAACP Protest
 On Color Bar
 Brings Action**

**All Facilities At
 Receiving Station
 Now Open To Race**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Navy wiped out another stronghold of discrimination against Negroes at Anacostia Naval Receiving Station with the opening of the swimming pool on the Post to colored service men on orders from Rear Admiral William M. Fechteler. **11-10-45**

In September Electricians Mate 1st Cl. James E. Wright was a student at the Navy's Electrical Inter - Communication School at the Receiving Station. He advised the D. C. Branch of the NAACP that he had been denied admittance when he went to the pool at a time designated for the students.

**WRITES NAVY
 DEPARTMENT**

George E. C. Hayes, president of the D. C. Branch of the NAACP, wrote the Navy Department, inquiring into the circumstances of Wright's experience and received the reply that "the Navy is desirous of preventing discrimination against any of its personnel."

When Wright subsequently met a second refusal at the swimming pool, the NAACP again wrote asking for a clear statement of policy with regard to the pool.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Rear Admiral William M. Fechteler, assistant chief of Naval Personnel, replied on October 24, stating:

"Instructions have been issued that all facilities at the Receiving Station, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., shall be available on the same basis to all authorized personnel regardless of race or color."

"The term authorized personnel includes Naval personnel who are temporarily at the station in a transit status as well as those permanently assigned."

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

Mr. Wright, with a record of

more than three years' war-time service, was honorably discharged from the Navy on October 12, being the first Negro to graduate from the Electrical Inter - Communication School where he was an outstanding student.

After his discharge he visited his family in Detroit but returned to Washington again last week. He came back to join the picket line at the home of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi where a Veterans' Picket to Oust Bilbo, has been maintained for several weeks.

A Vitally Needed Service *Atlanta Daily World - Ga.*

With the addition to its legal staff of Franklin Williams, a veteran of World War II, to handle cases dealing with members of the armed forces, and Miss Marion Perry to handle housing and employment cases, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has moved to fill a long felt need and to lighten the burdens of an already overworked staff. The Association, boasting of some 850 adult and youth chapters with a membership of over a quarter of a million, has grown far beyond the dreams of its founders thirty five years ago. In this situation the very nature and complexity of the problems with which it must deal has demanded an extension of its with which it must deal have demanded an extension of its

11-25-45
The Association today, unlike what it faced even a decade ago, must supply legal assistance to teachers in going to resist discrimination in salaries; to citizens working to beat back restrictive housing covenants, and now to veterans who stand in the very throes of discrimination practices running all the way from army discharges to participation on the GI Bill of Rights. There are many other perplexities beyond these which demand positive and prompt action..

An NAACP Branch at Norman *Black Dispatch*

"We want to organize a branch of the NAACP here on this campus," was the startling statement of a University of Oklahoma student to this writer last Sunday evening, following an address at the Presbyterian church. For many moons we have known of the liberal spirit and brotherhood that exists on the campus of Oklahoma university among the student body, and the faculty, but we did not know until Sunday night that the desire to fight for democracy leaned in this direction. It is indeed thrilling to know that atomic bombs of good will are falling on the campus at Oklahoma university.

12-8-45
And then another bomb fell while we were down at Norman. When asked what the student body felt Negroes should do respecting educational opportunity, in view of the fact that state government had failed in its duty, an alert and courageous young woman announced: "You ought to come down here and enroll just as you say you have planned to do."

12-8-45
Honor bright, we had not looked for that straight-forward frontal attack upon reaction. We had expected a suggestion that we try the old methods a little longer. We assumed the old talk about "gradualism" would be offered as an elixer for the black man's woes, but in that very moment we made discovery that young white people are just as interested in changed social patterns as black folk. They realize the unfairness of such types of discrimination and think the change should come now.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not now, nor never has been a strictly Negro organization. It has always been an interracial group. Few people know this. The president of the organization throughout all its history has been a white person, and many of the distinguished members of its directorate are today members of the white race. *Okla. City, Okla.*

In Oklahoma hundreds of white people have joined during the past ten years. Governor Kerr, Senator Thomas, the mayors of Sulphur, Davis, Chief of Police Sims of Seminole, and many legislators hold membership in this militant

organization. We see no reason why the students at Norman should not have a branch of the NAACP on the University of Oklahoma campus. The truth is that most of the 86 branches of the NAACP in Oklahoma were organized by J. A. Gilliam, a white man who lives down in "Little Dixie" near the Red River at Ardmore.

There is good reason why young white and black people should be organized together. Radical changes are coming in our way of life, having to do with land ownership, housing, health, public utilities and taxation. Along with education these vital questions must be met and given liberal treatment, and who should assume this task other than the younger generation?

The Black Dispatch feels that much to be hoped for in the future when we observe the youth of the white race adopting a program of interracial good will. It means that soon America will be able to assume the moral leadership of the world. It means that at an early date we are going to wipe out second-class citizenship and take democracy out of the ritual.

The meeting at the University Sunday night is significant. It means that youth today is not willing to put new wine into old bottles. Youth intends to cast into the discard all that is obsolete and stock-worn. The decks are being cleared for a new order, and one that recognizes men for their intrinsic value and not upon the stupid theory that color has any substantial thing to do in such equations.

Atlanta Honors *The Pittsburgh Courier* Walter White *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Thousands of persons viewed a parade and hundreds participated in a banquet last week honoring Atlanta's native son, Walter White, who scaled the heights of leadership to become secretary of the NAACP.

Met at Municipal airport by a large delegation, including his relatives and officials of the Atlanta Branch NAACP which planned the Walter White Day celebration, the NAACP secretary and a police escorted motorcade preceded to Booker T. Washington High School, where he addressed the student body and heard a student program in his behalf.

Mr. White, having flown to Atlanta from a Detroit strike conference, said rather than celebrate a day in his honor, he would rather "celebrate a day of building a solidarity against oppression everywhere."

51-1945

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

P M

Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912

JUN 12 1945

Jim Crow on Spot in Texas

Special Correspondence

AUSTIN, Tex., June 12.—The Texas chapter of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) has announced that it intends to try to enroll a Negro student in the University of Texas, and the Legislature has seen to it that they have 150 good applicants for that job.

Texas usually sends its Negro graduate students to universities out of Texas and the South by means of a scholarship and aid fund. This fund pays the difference in tuition and transportation. But this year the applicants for Summer school grants were so numerous that the committee which handles it asked the Legislature for an extra \$11,000. The Legislature refused, and 150 Negro teachers will not be able to attend Summer school. Incidentally, most of them are required to take graduate work in education.

Since this group of 150 has attempted to qualify for aid, and has been approved by the committee, the 150 teachers are the logical ones to be used to force entry to the University of Texas.

The Legislature sought to show its good intentions toward Negroes by voting a bill without appropriations to change the name of Prairie View Normal and Industrial College to Prairie View University. This bill said that this university shall offer courses for Negroes equal to those offered in the University of Texas in law, medicine, journalism, pharmacy, and engineering.

No new professional courses were added at Prairie View.

The NAACP suit is expected to be filed when Summer school starts.

NAACP Rips Peacetime Army Plan As Jim Crow

Chicago, Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON. — The NAACP strongly opposed peace-time military conscription before the Post-War Military Policy Committee here this week.

Judge William H. Hastie, on behalf of the NAACP, told the committee that his organization opposed conscription because "it is generally unsound and the present bill would permit the continuation of present racial segregation and discrimination in the armed forces."

No Safeguards

The Negro citizen, Judge Hastie said, is unalterably opposed to giving the military blanket authority without any safeguards whatever to protect them against segregation, discrimination and other abuse.

"It is no secret," he continued, "that the Negro today is deeply resentful over much of the treatment he was received at the hands of the Army and Navy. In peacetime, and even until this war was well advanced, the Navy excluded Negroes from naval service, except as messmen. Even the partial relaxation of this rule in the exigencies of this war leaves large numbers of technical specialties closed to the Negro seaman. Entire areas of naval service, for example naval aviation, are still completely closed to Negroes. We have no reason to believe that the Navy contemplates the use of Negroes in any capacity other than messmen when it returns to a peace-time basis."

Restricted Medical Corps

The same limitations upon the use of Negro personnel obtain in the Army, he said; except for attached units, Negro enlisted men in the Medical Corps have been restricted to "Sanitary Companies." "The work of these units may be common labor in and about hospitals; it may be drainage for mosquito control; it may be the digging of latrines in the theatre of war or any other labor service required for sanitation. All of this is necessary work.

Much of it is particularly unpleasant work. Certainly the Negro should do his share of it. But so far as I know, there is not a single white Sanitary Company in the Army."

He also stated that while the Army was trying desperately to recruit 10,000 young men with scientific training for meteorologists and weather observers, all qualified Negroes were rejected because "the Army took the position that it had seven Negroes in this field and that was enough."

"Negroes are excluded entirely from other such sought after types of training and service. For ex-

ample," Hastie said, "even today the Air Force will not accept a Negro pilot in the Air Transport Command."

Blames Army Policy

Hastie blamed the Army's policy of racial segregation for much of the discrimination against Negroes in training and service opportunities. Declaring that it is no more possible to provide opportunities in the segregated 10 per cent of the Army equal to those in the remaining 90 per cent than it is possible to duplicate in a Jim-Crow coach the many facilities of a deluxe passenger train, it was said that "the exigencies of the policy of racial segregation rather than considerations of military advantage come to be the controlling factor in building 10 per cent of the Army. All of this is too high a price to pay for the maintenance of a segregated pattern which serves no useful purpose."

Puerto Rico Jim-Crow

"One of the most ridiculous and extreme manifestations of this practice of segregation is to be found in Puerto Rico. Here the Army has introduced a system of separate colored and white Puerto Rican units. I do not know what test of racial identity is applied or can be applied, but the mere matter of practical difficulty does not deter those who make a fetish of racial segregation."

Speaking of the responsibility of the federal government, Hastie said: "Whatever private individuals may do, or even the States within their exclusive sphere, it is a basic concept that our federal government shall not make racial distinctions in the administration of the national business. This should be especially true of the military establishment whose very mission is the safeguarding of the institutions of a democracy. We gain little if now and in the future the military protects us from Hitler's brand of racism, yet itself exemplifies and by its own organization impresses upon the minds of our young men a domestic brand of racism equally at variance with democratic ideals."

He concluded that it is "the responsibility of Congress to require in unequivocal language that in the Army and the Navy the selection of individuals for training, the determination of the type training which an individual shall receive and the organization of units both for training and for service shall be accomplished without regard to or distinction on account of race"

NAACP To Fight Tax Exemption On Grounds Of Discrimination

The St. Louis Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

A substantial sum to conduct a suit against Washington University striking at racial discrimination will be asked to be approved by the NAACP Board of Directors by the organization's president, Atty. David M. Grant, at a meeting this Saturday.

The NAACP decided to seek the privilege of intervening in a suit pending in Circuit Court in which Washington U. is asking injunctions against the City Collector and Assessor. The university went to court to prevent listing its more than \$6,000,000 in profit bearing real estate downtown for taxation. In the petition it is contended that, under its state charter, its holdings are exempt from taxation, as the income is used to make up the difference between the cost of educating students and the tuition paid by them.

The NAACP contention is that in the case of Washington U. tax exemption would mean the citizens will have to pay for the amount lost to the city. This also means that Negro citizens will be among those who must pay for the amount allowed Washington U., a school from which qualified Negroes are barred.

Definite grounds for the case were established when four Negro citizens attempted to register for the Washington U. Summer school classes last Saturday and were turned away because of their race. They were Herman S. Dreer, Stowe Teachers College instructor; J. T. Johnson, Lincoln U. instructor; Mrs. Ruth Williams, former Stowe instructor, and Atty. Lulu Howard, a lawyer here.

According to Atty. George L. Vaughn who, with Atty. Robert Witherspoon, is assisting in the case, the ground on which the action is planned is perhaps the only legal point remaining on which to oppose the school's tax exemption. The institution has successfully avoided such taxation since 1869.

Several reasons for the exclusion of Negroes were given. A clerk in the office of Dean Richard Jones of the Graduate School told the Negro applicant's "This is a white school and always has been."

Registrar of the university, George W. Lamke, told Atty.

Des Moines NAACP Probes Case of Sailor, Mistreated

THE IOWA BYSTANDER

The legal redress committee of the Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Atty. S. Joe Brown is chairman, has brought to light facts regarding the mistreatment of one Willie Corbitt of the naval air station at Ottumwa, Ia., by a white patrolman of the Des Moines police department on April 7.

Letters and affidavits were taken from witnesses. The local NAACP in its investigations of the case took affidavits from witnesses and has one file letters from the city officials and parties involved in the case. "I will do my best in trying to explain what happened on Saturday night, April 7," wrote Jesse Haynes, of the naval base at Ottumwa, who was a witness.

Sailor Writes

"It all started when the shore patrol picked up one of the fellows due to the fact there was a slight error in his liberty papers. Trying to be of some help we went immediately to the shore patrol office which happened to be in the building where the police station is also located.

"While waiting there for the shore patrol I saw an MP at the other end of the hall so I went down to talk to him. While I was talking to the MP there was a commotion at the end of the hallway I had just left. I looked back and there was the police going toward the cell with Corbitt. What words were passed to bring on this, I don't know that is that particular moment. No matter what was said, a man is supposed to have a freedom of speech.

"Anyway, after they reached the door of the cell he released Corbitt. Still following Corbitt he (police) said something about beating him. Corbitt says, 'We'll beat each other.' When Corbitt said that he (police) hit him, first with his first and then the black jack. After that he took him back to the cell. Corbitt made no attempt to strike him and I can assure you he wasn't intoxicated. But you can expect a man to say

on the desk and snooping around and said the SP's in there, went in and asked them what they wanted. They were looking at papers on the desk and snooping around and said the SP's had picked up a buddy of their's up on Center street and wanted to know if they had brought him in. I told them they hadn't and that they did not have any business looking at things on the desk and to get out of the office," Corporal Means reported.

Continuing the Shore Patrol reported, "I then went down to the jail and was talking to Officer Harold Cunningham while these sailors and women were out in the hall carrying on in an unorderly manner and making noise. Officer Jim Smith came out of the jail and went up to the Captain's office. On the way back to the jail he stopped and asked them what they wanted and if they wouldn't be a little quieter they would have to leave the building.

"One sailor, Willie Arthur Corbitt, got smart with Smith and started to take off his coat. Smith grabbed him and took him back to the jail and told him to do as he said or he would lock him up. In the meantime I was talking to the other sailor and told him they had better get out while getting was good. Smith then turned Corbitt loose and told him to get out right now and as he went out of the jail door he called Smith a dirty name. Smith started out after him and Corbitt started running for the door but Smith grabbed him before he got out and Corbitt took a swing at him.

"Smith then hit him a couple of times and took him back to the jail and locked him up until the Shore Patrol came in and turned him over to them then. Both sailors had been drinking but were not drunk."

Attorney Brown reported to the NAACP that Supt. Triplett "does assure us that such shall not be repeated either by this or by any other officer."

Tex. NAACP to Fight for A-1 University

DALLAS, TEX.—Officials of NAACP branches in the State voted last week to resort to court action, if necessary, to secure establishment of a university for colored students which enjoys equal rating with the University of Texas.

one of the officials, made the announcement after the Legislature elevated Prairie View College to the status of a first-class university for colored students, without voting an appropriation, leaving the impression that little more will be done in the future.

GIs IN EAST INDIES DONATE TO NAACP

Chicago Defender 4-28-45

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN THE NETHERLANDS, East Indies.—Without the artificial stimulation required in such drives back home, 94 members of an aviation engineer battalion here have sent a total of \$753.50 to the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City.

The funds, which represent a per capita contribution of approximately 80¢, were given voluntarily and without solicitation. The only piece of literature used was a neatly printed sign in the office of Chaplain A. C. McWilliams reading: "Have You Joined the NAACP?"

The suggestion of making a contribution to the NAACP was made by Cpl. Verelland Townsend, of Chicago, who is active in a group which meets weekly for discussions based on news appearing in the Negro press.

Impressed by favorable reports of the NAACP in combating racial injustices and in fighting for the equalization of economic opportunities for Negroes, the men began making contributions.

Cpl. James W. Grisham, of Chicago, chaplain's assistant, took charge of the funds and in three months sent two checks totaling \$753.50 to NAACP headquarters.

Most of the contributions were for amounts ranging from five to \$25. Only six of the 94 men donated less than five dollars.

Negro Organization Told Of Racial Amity Gains

Increasing numbers of Americans are growing aware of the importance of equitable treatment for all minorities," the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 169 Fifth Avenue, was told. The annual statement was read by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary in the absence of Walter White, who is touring the Pacific war front.

Mr. Wilkins said there are 200 committees, or more on racial amity in the nation, sponsored by municipal, county and state governments or by private agencies. Never before, he said have so many responsible citizens in and out of

government "given so much earnest attention to problems of racial adjustment."

Among the years' significant Negro gains, he said, was the decision of the United States Supreme Court on April 3 giving Negroes the right to vote in the Texas white primaries, and another decision by the same tribunal on Dec. 18 against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, a decision which Mr. Wilkins said "may conceivably open up for revision the whole system of auxiliary Negro membership now in vogue in craft unions."

Turning to the debit side, Mr. Wilkins spoke of the "numerous centers of racial tension in all parts of the nation," and to "morale-shattering regulations and practices in the armed forces."

The Pittsburgh Courier
NAACP RECEIVED \$2,098 FROM SOLDIERS, SAILORS
NEW YORK—A total of \$2,098 was received last week by the NAACP from a battalion of Seabees and from an engineer aviation battalion. The Seabees, Twenty-ninth Special USNCB, sent \$710 through John C. Nunn, Sk 2/c. The aviation battalion, the 849th, sent \$1,382 through Capt. Theodore R. Smith, chaplain, for memberships and subscriptions to the Crisis magazine.

NAACP Has Won 19 Basic Cases in Supreme Court

NEW YORK — Nineteen victories affecting basic citizenship rights of colored Americans have been won in the U.S. Supreme Court by the NAACP—five concerned confessions by torture, three involved residential segregation, three, the Texas primary, and three, exclusion from jury service.

They were:

The Oklahoma "Grandfather Clause"; the Louisville, New Orleans and Richmond segregation cases; Elaine, Ark., riot cases; the Oklahoma, Ky., and Texas cases, involving exclusion from jury service;

Cases of confession by torture in Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Texas (two in the latter); Lloyd Gaines vs. University of Missouri; Illinois property restrictive covenant; and the case of three Camp Clairborne, La., soldiers charged with attacking a white woman.

Summary of Decisions

Decisions in these cases follow:

The court, in June, 1915, ruled invalid the Oklahoma "Grandfather Clause" which denied the franchise to "illiterates," but granted it to those who lived abroad, or whose lineal ancestor was eligible prior to January 1, 1866. Colored persons were not eligible then.

In the residential segregation cases, the Court ruled on November 5, 1917, (Buchanan vs. Warley), that the Louisville, Ky., ordinance "is in direct violation of the fundamental law enacted in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution . . . and cannot stand."

On this authority, the Court similarly ruled in two other cases: in 1936—Harmon vs. Tyler, New Orleans; and in 1930, City of Richmond, vs. Deans.

ARKANSAS RIOT CASES

Reversing the death conviction of twelve, Elaine, Ark., cotton farmers, and long prison terms for sixty-seven in the October, 1919, race riot, the Court ruled on February 19, 1923, that a "mob dominated" trial interfered with justice, and was a departure from "due process of law."

Ruling on the new Texas statute passed after this decision, the Court on May 2, 1932, in the second case (Nixon vs. Condon), said: "The Fourteenth Amendment . . . lays a duty upon the court to level by its judgment these barriers of color."

In the third case (Smith vs. Allwright), in Houston, 1941, for damages and judgment, the Court ruled on April 3, 1944, that "grant" of the Franchise . . . is not to be nullified by a State through casting its electoral process to a form which permits a private organization to practice racial discrimination in the election."

EXCLUSION FROM JURY

In the first of three cases involving exclusion from jury, the court in 1935 (Hollins vs. Oklahoma), in a

memorandum opinion, applied the principles declared in Neal vs. Delawar—that, excluding all colored persons from a jury was a denial of "due process."

The court ruled in the second case (Joe Hale vs. Kentucky), April 11, 1938, that the "affidavits" which were uncontroverted, show "a systematic and arbitrary exclusion of colored persons from the jury lists solely because of their race or color . . . and violates the Fourteenth Amendment."

In Hill vs. Texas, the third case, the court said on June 1, 1942: " . . . the conviction cannot stand because the constitution prohibits the procedure by which it was obtained . . . Equal protection of the laws is . . . a command which the State must respect . . ."

TORTURE CONFESSIONS

The court ruled in the first "Confession by Torture" case (Brown, Ellington and Shields vs. Mississippi), on February 17, 1936, that: "The rack and torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness stand," and termed the methods "revolting."

In another case (Chambers vs. Florida) the court said on February 12, 1940: " . . . We are not without tragic proof that the exalted power of some governments to punish manufactured crime dictatorially is the handmaid of tyranny."

The court reversed, on March 11, 1940, the decision of Canty vs. Alabama, in a memorandum opinion; and also, in the fourth "torture" case (White vs. Texas), reversed on March 25, 1940, the Texas decision on authority of previous cases.

LLOYD GAINES CASE

The court ruled likewise in a fifth case of this nature on June 1, 1942, (Ward vs. Texas).

In the case of the State of Missouri, ex rel. Lloyd Gaines vs. University of Missouri, the decision in which was called "historic" and "far-reaching," the court ruled that Missouri "was bound" to furnish equal educational "facilities" for colored students; that "tuition fees" elsewhere did not excuse the discrimination.

PROPERTY COVENANT

In the Illinois restrictive covenant case (Hansberry vs. Lee), the Court on November 12, 1940, reversed a judgment by the Illinois Supreme Court that Hansberry was bound by the decision in a previous case upholding such a covenant.

In the case of the three Camp Clairborne soldiers, convicted in the local U.S. Court for assault on a white woman, the Court ruled on May 24, 1943, that the lower court was without jurisdiction, and were released to the Army for court martial proceedings.

South Blamed for "Springfield" Mess

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Springfield branch of the NAACP this week adopted a resolution to censure Warner Bros. for its production of the educational short, "It Happened in Springfield."

According to the protest, the film "sidestepped the real issues of disunity existing in America

today. It completely ignored anti-Semitism which is rife and jim crowism which is several centuries old."

The picture, which uses an American of Scandinavian descent to illustrate the intolerance suffered by minority groups and the working of the Springfield Plan, received only lukewarm reviews here at its preview a couple of weeks ago.

Meanwhile, city officials here claim that the short, as originally conceived and filmed, gave adequate treatment to the problems of both Jews and colored Americans.

Considerations of distributing the film in all parts of the United States, particularly the South, it is claimed, caused the footage dealing with these subjects to be deleted, even though "It Happened in Springfield" was released to exhibitors free of charge as a public service.

Mrs. FDR On NAACP Board

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, long a champion of minority rights, has accepted membership on the National Board of Directors for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The former First Lady will begin serving on the NAACP Board of Directors in September.

Chicago Defender Gers Baltimore NAACP Post

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP) — The Baltimore branch executive committee announced this week the appointment of Addison V. Pinkney as its new executive secretary, who began his duties July 1 when he presided at the annual NAACP baby contest at Sharp Street Memorial Methodist church.

White Hits GI Bias In Report

CINCINNATI, O. — Dixie-inspired Jim Crow transplanted to the Pacific Theater of War has disillusioned the American Negro soldier, declared Walter White, NAACP secretary and Chicago Defender columnist, over the Columbia Broadcasting system Saturday.

In the Army and Navy-approved broadcast, White cited examples of friction between whites and Negroes, and of discriminatory treatment against individuals and whole company units by those determined on transplanting over-

seas the racial patterns practiced in the most backward sections of the United States.

Whites Fire on Negroes

Experiences responsible for dampening morale in general, were those similar to the case of white Marines who, without provocation, heckled and fired upon Negro Navy Base company camps on at least four occasions. Forced finally to defend themselves after one of their number had been killed, the Negroes were later charged with rioting and unlawful assemblage.

Another instance cited by the NAACP official was that of a Negro youth who enlisted on his 17th birthday, "in order to serve my country and help my race." During later inquiries, however, it was brought out that this same lad had been twice found guilty and convicted by courts-martial to five days solitary confinement on bread and water; first, for sitting in the only vacant seat immediately under the sign dividing Negroes from whites in a bus in Virginia; second, for entering a "white" Virginia restaurant to purchase food.

"The point I wish to make," declared White after a review of these circumstances, "is not of such clashes which race prejudice has caused unfortunately in many theaters of war. I want to personalize the corrosive effect of ignorance, bigotry and proscription. As a result of this the spirit of many men, particularly Negroes, has been dampened and in some instances almost wholly crushed."

"The perilous effect of such manifestations of race prejudice," he pointed out further, "extends beyond American Negroes to the natives whose aid we need now in winning the war and whose friendship we will need after the war if we are to have peace."

On the brighter side White reviewed the performance of the 93rd Division commended by Gen. Dunckel of the American Division; the role of Negro GIs in the construction of roads, airfield on Guam and Saipan, together with their handling of thousands of tons of supplies close on the heels of invasion troops.

Experts Heard at NAACP Institute

NEW YORK—Experts in the fields of labor, politics, housing, police work, publicity, lobbying and legislation were among the speakers last week before a picked group of NAACP paid executive secretaries and key workers from branches in 17 States.

Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council, told the group that city governments had a responsibility in seeing that there was no segregation or discrimination between citizens on the basis of color, race, or reli-

gion. Edward L. Bernays, one of the highest paid public relations men in the nation, advised the assembly on methods of securing co-operation for their projects and getting publicity and support for them.

Housing Problems Stressed

Speakers on housing problems included: Dr. Frank S. Hornet, Dr. B. T. McGraw, Clarence Johnson and Charles Abrams, director of the National Public Housing Conference, while Spottswood Robinson, 3rd, talked on restrictive covenants.

G. James Fleming, FEPC regional director in Philadelphia, Miss Maida Springs of the ILGWU, recently returned from a trip to England visiting trade unions, George Weaver of the CIO, and others talked on employment problems.

Various aspects of NAACP work were handled by members of the national office staff, with emphasis on the legal work by Thurgood Marshall.

Branches represented included: Detroit, Dayton and Cleveland Ohio; Columbia, S.C.; Nyack, N.Y.; York, Pa.; Chattanooga, Burlington, N.J.; Perth Amboy, N.J.; Newport News, Va.; Easton, Pa.; Atlantic City, N.J.; Flushing, N.Y.; Baltimore, New York, N.Y.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo.; Philadelphia, Washington, Asheville, N.C.; Harrisburg, Pa.

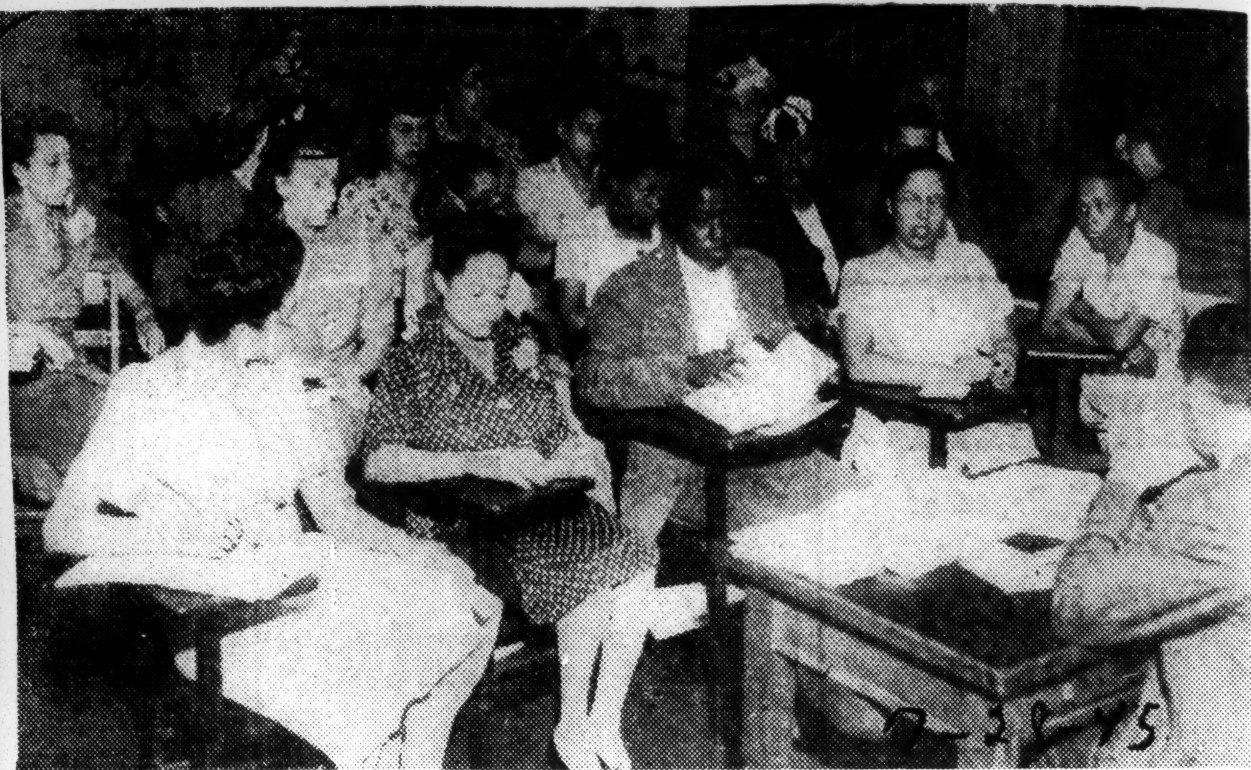
Lester Granger, Naval Aide To Visit Bases Here

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League and special consultant to the Secretary of the Navy with respect to Negro personnel in service, is expected to visit New Orleans for three days in the near future.

He is making a tour of various naval districts, visiting activities in connection with Negro naval personnel.

Upon completion of a similar tour last month of 12 naval stations, bases and depots on the West Coast, Granger lauded the Navy's leaders for their progress in integrating Negroes into all branches and activities of the service.

Prior to his New Orleans visit, he will make a survey of Negro personnel in naval activities at Corpus Christi, Texas. From here he will go to Norfolk and Camp Peary, Va.



A New Type of Training. Pictured here are a few of the executive secretaries and key workers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who met from July 11 to 19 at the Rand School, 7 E 15 st, for an intensive in-service training program. Outstanding authorities in all fields of endeavor spoke during the sessions which considered problems arising out of employment discrimination, poor housing, inter-community relationships, branch administration, membership campaigns, law enforcement etc. *7-28-45*

NAACP WINS REVERSAL OF DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES. *NAACP Moves Into Willkie Building*

FOR NEGRO OFFICERS *Des Moines, Iowa*

Iowa Statesman Washington, D. C.—The NAACP

won reversal of dishonorable discharges August 2 in the cases of Lieutenants Samuel B. Wallace, Leo Ammons and Joe R. Jackson who were court-martialed in Camp Polk, Louisiana for alleged disobedience of orders of their commanding officer and for being A.W.O.L. *8-9-45*

In the oral argument presented before the Army Board of Review, Judge William H. Hastie and NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter held that charges against the three officers had not been established.

NAACP Receives \$2,098 From Soldiers, Sailors *Washington Tribune*

9-22-45 NEW YORK—A total of \$2,098 was received last week by the NAACP from a battalion of Seabees and from an engineer aviation battalion. The Seabees, 29th Special USNCS, sent \$716 through John C. Nunn, SK 2/c. The aviation battalion, the 849th, sent \$1,382 through Captain Theodore R. Smith, chaplain, for memberships and subscriptions to the Crisis magazine.

The Pittsburgh Courier NEW YORK—For the third time in its thirty-six year history, the NAACP is moving its national office. On Oct. 18 the Association will begin occupancy of two floors in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, in midtown Manhattan. *Pittsburgh, Pa. 10-30-45*

51-1945

NAACP Attacks Proposed

Jim Crow Vet Hospital

Negro Leaders Charge VA Lacks Understanding of Problems

By JOHN T. MOUTOUX
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Lead- ing Negroes have taken a firm stand against the proposal to build another Jim Crow hospital for disabled Negro veterans. Their position is that the one now in existence at Tuskegee, Ala., already is one too many, and they don't want to see the mistake repeated.

In an effort to head off the establishment of the Jim Crow institution, Leslie S. Perry, of the Washington Office of the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People), has written to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Administration, protesting the proposal.

Hines testified at a recent Congressional appropriations hearing that:

"We are going to have a problem undoubtedly of providing another Tuskegee hospital, or a solid-colored hospital, probably in the Mississippi-Alabama area. There are a large number of colored troops in that area. The board is studying all of that now."

NAACP Opposed

Perry wrote to Hines that the NAACP is "irrevocably opposed to the extension of Jim Crowism by the Veterans Administration, whether under the guise of so-called 'solid colored hospitals' or otherwise."

Negro leaders here feel that the Jim Crow hospital proposal is the latest proof of the lack of understanding within the Veterans Administration of Negro problems. The basic reason, they feel, for this state of affairs is the refusal of Hines to place a Negro in one of the 57 policy-making positions in the VA, despite the fact that 10 per cent of the veterans are Negroes.

Another here who feels strongly that "there must not be another Tuskegee" is Dr. Charles Prudhomme, of Howard University's School of Medicine, who served

four years at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital as a doctor. He left, he said, "because I couldn't stand it any longer." Fifteen other doctors on the staff left for the same reason, he added.

Appeasement

Dr. Prudhomme had a number of complaints against the hospital, all of them stemming from what he called the "appeasement-mindedness of those in charge."

That attitude, he explained, was inherited from nearby Tuskegee Institute, a Negro college founded by Booker T. Washington.

About three-fourths of the Tuskegee's 2000 patients are mental cases, he said. A guardian is appointed by the VA, to handle the benefits the patient receives from the government for his disability. The benefits often amount to around \$100 a month, he said.

As long as the patient is in the hospital, the hospital manager acts as guardian. But when he is well enough to leave the hospital, an outside person is appointed guardian.

Unknown Guardian

"In the case of white veterans, the guardian is usually a relative or a friend of the family or the patient," Dr. Prudhomme said. "But with the patients at Tuskegee the guardian appointed by the VA is a white man, usually unknown by the patient. Often he is a farmer, a grocer, or some other business man in the community."

"The guardian is legally entitled to 10 per cent of the patient's benefits. The patient is supposed to get the remaining 90 per cent. I have personally known of a number of cases in which the patient wasn't allowed enough by his guardian to buy clothing or incidentals. When I contacted the guardian, I would be told that the patient was in debt to him."

Prudhomme said that in several instances he recommended that the hospital manager report the guardian to the VA authorities who appointed him, but in every case the hospital manager refused to act between the white people in the community and the hospital.

He charged that the guardian proposed compulsory peace-time military conscription was voiced

N. A. A. C. P.

time that it be ended.

PM was unable to reach Hines for comment on Prudhomme's charges.

NAACP creates own vets' bureau

NEW YORK—Captain Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., placed by the Army in inactive status last October on account of physical disability, has been named Secretary of Veterans Affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP, according to Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, has created the new Department of work for veterans because of the great number of inquiries received from men in uniform and a need for improvement in the handling of Negro veterans by regular government agencies. The NAACP, Wilkins added, intends to do everything possible to aid in solving the special problems of Negro veterans, eliminating discrimination against them, and seeing that they receive their full benefits as veterans.

Captain Dedmon is 36. He is a native of Oklahoma and was graduated from Howard university in 1932, receiving his law degree there in 1935. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1937 and practiced in Tulsa until he was called to active duty with the Army in 1940.

Dedmon was promoted to the rank of captain in 1942. He served with the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass., had charge of the training program at Prairie View college for one year, and was trial judge advocate at Camp Claiborne, La. for several months.

He is stationed in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, 100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

NAACP Against Postwar Draft

Dislikes Idea Of Jim Crow

NEW YORK—Opposition to the proposed compulsory peace-time military conscription was voiced

ter to President Roosevelt. The association cited the segregated army system as the basis of the opposition.

"The concern of Negro Americans," the letter said, "stems from the fact that our armed services have a pattern of segregation which applies only to the Negro. Americans of every other racial strain and religion are able to serve their country in uniform without the stigma of separation on the basis of race. We have Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Filipinos and other non-white soldiers fully integrated into armed units. Only the Negro is set apart."

PERPETUATE SEGREGATION

"Our principal objection to the compulsory peace time conscription proposal is that it will perpetuate the separation and humiliation of Negro American youths solely on the basis of race and color. Thousands of Negro lads, who have not been segregated from their fellows in civilian life will be embittered annually by their government's training program."

"Thousands of white lads in their formative and impressionable years will be taught by this example that the proper place of Negro Americans is in a segregated status. It is inevitable that this separate training program will carry over into civilian life so that segregation and its attendant evils, instead of decreasing and disappearing, will become firmly established as a policy."

WANT INTEGRATION

"This Association submits that our government ought not to project into the world of the future a training program for its youth, the pattern of which will be borrowed from a past filled with inequalities, indignities and violence."

"If we must have compulsory military conscription, every American youth must be inducted and trained in an integrated system, with no separation on account of race, color, or religion."

Engineers Forward \$2000 To NAACP

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Memberships and contributions in the amount of \$2,002.50 have been received by the NAACP from the men and officers of the 823rd Engineer "Somewhere Along the Ledo Road" Aviation Battalion, stationed between India and China.

Last week Representative Taber criticized Kelly for conversing in a friendly manner with Joseph Medley, accused slayer of Mrs. Nancy Boyer, as depicted in news photos. His opposition blocked the proposal for increased rank.

Leon A. Ransom, chairman of the District legal committee of the District Branch of the NAACP wrote a letter to Taber praising Kelly's administration of the Police Department and urging the new rank.

NAACP Asks Hearing on Discrimination

Every Voice and Sing. Mimeographed programs were prepared by the committee with the battalion insignia. EIO in battalion insignia traced upon it as well as the NAACP emblem, the scales of justice. Major Peter Broulliere is the commanding officer and Capt. Robert H. Penn is chaplain.

Negro Group Asks Taber Give Wadsworth Kelly's Rank

The District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday urged Representative John Taber (R., N. Y.) to withdraw his opposition to raising the title of Maj. Edward Kelly, police chief, to colonel.

An immediate hearing before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices on the ban against Negro truck drivers by Local 299, Teamsters Union (AFL) was demanded Tuesday by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. "It is evident that this union does not intend to comply with the President's order on non-discrimination."

NAACP Takes Issue With Veterans' Adm. Plan for Separate Hospitals

Washington Tribune 2-3-45

2-3-45

A protest against the announced plan of the Veterans' Administration to construct separate hospital facilities for Negroes, was voiced this week by Leslie S. Perry of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, in a letter to Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator.

In registering concern over the attitude of the Veterans' Administration, Mr. Perry pointed to General Hines' own testimony before the House Appropriations Committee regarding appropriations for 1945, in which he said: "We are going to have a problem undoubtedly of providing another Tuskegee Hospital, or a solid colored hospital, probably more in the Mississippi-Alabama area. There are a large number of colored troops from that area. The board is studying all of that now."

Irrevocably Opposed

In response to General Hines' statement, Mr. Perry said:

"The racial attitude and practices of the Veterans' Administration is a matter of deep concern to the association as well as to thousands of thoughtful colored and white people throughout the nation. 2-3-45

"We must express ourselves as being irrevocably opposed to the extension of jim crowism by the Veterans' Administration, whether under the guise of so-called 'solid colored hospital' or otherwise.

"We again must urge that Negro employees be integrated in the Veterans' Administration at their proper skills and levels, and that Negro patients be hospitalized in your facilities on the basis of medical need and not of color."

GI's In Pacific
Send NAACP \$2,063

NEW YORK—As an expression of our faith in the NAACP and the great work that is being done through capable leadership, Negro GI's of the 1887th Engr. Avn. Bn., "somewhere in the Pacific" sent \$2,063.82 for Association memberships. In describing recent activities of the unit, Capt. James E. Coby, chaplain, wrote, "The men of my organization have just finished a six weeks panel jury discussion on past-war planning. We thought that in order for many of our plans to be realized in a post-war America, we should give our support to the organization that is doing most to secure our full citizenship."

NAACP Has Best Year in History

AFRO-AMERICAN

NEW YORK.—Reports showing a membership of 400,000, total revenue of \$370,822.24 and election of seven new directors highlighted the close of what officials termed the best year in the NAACP's 35-year history at the annual meeting held January 2 at 69 Fifth Avenue.

New directors elected at the meeting are: Judge Jane M. Bolin, Elmer A. Carter, Russell W. Davenport, all of New York; Charles H. Houston, Washington; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati; Dr. John A. Singleton, Jamaica, New York.

Those re-elected are:

Lillian A. Alexander, New York; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. John B. Hall, Boston; Dr. John H. Holmes and Herbert H. Lehman, New York; Alfred B. Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta; Amy E. Spingarn, New York; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va., and Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago.

Future Not "Rosy Picture"

In a statement pointing out racial trends politically, economically and in the armed forces, the acting secretary, Roy Wilkins said:

"Despite this progress and record of service on the battlefronts, the picture for 1945 is not a rosy one. Many impartial surveys have established that there are numerous centers of racial tension in all parts of the nation.

"There still exist humiliating and morale-shattering practices in the armed services. In employment colored Americans have made gains because of manpower demands, but the future will be more uncertain for them than for other Americans unless a permanent policy of non-discrimination is embodied in legislation by the Congress.

"The housing situation remains acute, with restrictive covenants based on race and religion spreading like wildfire over the country, reactionary policies in effect with State and municipal housing authorities, and with timid and fumbling action by Federal officials."

NAACP Protests Use Of "White" Insurance Clause In Nebraska

1-6-45

The restriction of applicants for insurance to "white" persons by the Travelers Health Association of Omaha, Nebraska, has been protested to Governor Dwight Griswold by the NAACP. Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel who received a copy of the application from a man who had been solicited in the state of New York, pointed out to Governor Griswold that this application contained the phrase "any white person" and on the application blank "I am a white person."

Mr. Dudley pointed out that the civil rights laws in the state of Nebraska "create a public policy against discrimination based upon race," and asked that the matter be referred to the State Superintendent of Insurance.

NAACP Cites Progress In Negro-White Relations

Northwest Herald Seattle, Wash.

"Net gains to the Negro minority" for 1944 are stressed in the annual report of Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in his report to the annual meeting of the NAACP.

Never before, said Mr. Wilkins, has so much been done by "responsible persons in state and federal

press made during 1944 "in the difficult field of race relations" had brought "an awareness among growing numbers of Americans of the importance of equitable treatment for all minorities."

ACHIEVEMENTS

He listed the following as distinct achievements "in the field of race relations" last year:

Establishment of an inter-racial committee at Jackson, Miss.

"Momentous meeting" in Atlanta "of representative editors of Southern daily papers where economic and political equality for the Negro received endorsement."

Setting up of nearly 200 "committees on racial unity," under the sponsorship of municipal, county or state government, in the North and the West. 1-16-45

United States Supreme Court decision outlawing the Texas "white primary."

U. S. Supreme Court's outlawing discrimination against Negro firemen by certain railroads and certain railroad unions.

Success of Negro military aviators against the Nazis.

Praise by Lt.-Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift of Negro Marines, "first in the history of the Marine Corps," for their feats at Saipan, Guam and Peleliu. 1-16-45

Praiseworthy accounts given of themselves by Negro tank outfits with Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton in France and infantry divisions in Italy and in the Pacific.

"Urgently necessary tasks" performed by Negroes in construction and labor battalions in Europe and the Pacific.

Recognition of services rendered by Negro sailors, Coast Guardsmen and merchant seamen.

The more than "a dozen ships named for Negroes," several under the command of Negro captains.

NAACP Seeks New Afro-American Trial for Seamen

3-10-45 WASHINGTON

The trial of fifty colored seamen convicted of "mutiny" in California last year did not establish their guilt, the NAACP legal department asserted in an exhaustive brief filed, March 2, with the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy.

The brief pointed out that mass trials are unfair and generally condemned by legal authorities that the trial court took eight minutes, including the lunch hour, to study the record of 1,435 single-spaced typewritten pages, and arrive at a decision. 3-10-45

Wants Verdict Changed

It asserted that the verdict should be set aside as there could not be any reason for a mass trial "other than a deliberate attempt to discredit colored seamen."

It points out further that when trial opened on September 14, 1944, the Navy Department released publicity, with pictures of the men to show they were colored, pointing out that this is the first mutiny trial of this war, and the first large one in the Navy's history. 3-10-45

Commenting on the type of justice the men received, the brief noted that the evidence for each received but a minute and a half of the court's attention and asked an opportunity for oral argument by the NAACP.

For Seabees' Benefit

NAACP WANTS REMOVAL OF COMMANDER MacBEAN

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

3-17-45

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Removal of Commander J. P. MacBean as commander of 1,000 veteran Negro Seabees was demanded last week by the NAACP.

That demand was contained in a letter written by Leslie S. Perry, head of the local NAACP office, to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal about the recent protest hunger strike of members of the 34th Naval Construction Battalion at Port Hueneme, Calif.

"That hunger strike brought to a head the trouble that had been brewing for a long time," Perry said, "for which there appears to be no solution except to remove the officer in charge, Commander MacBean, who apparently doesn't seem able to forget that he is from Mississippi." 3-17-45

HUMILIATED OVERSEAS

Perry said that "uniformly, these men complain of gross mistreatment and discrimination on account of their race. First, they charge that even while serving abroad they were subjected to the most brazen and humiliating forms of segregation. Not only were they required to wait until white enlisted men were given food, but even the drinking water tanks were set up on the basis of color."

"It is reported that one Negro Seabee was kicked by a certain lieutenant for drinking from a tank set aside for white personnel."

"Second, it is alleged that Negro enlisted men were confined to the brig on the least pretext," Perry's letter continued. "Third, that although many of them are ill, the naval physicians, because of indifference or racial prejudice, refuse to furnish them with proper medical care. On occasion, we understand, naval physicians have accosted men in the hospital with 'What's wrong with you, Eight Ball.' 3-17-45

"MacBEAN'S WISHES"

"Fourth, these men are unanimous in their complaint that Negroes in the battalion are systematically denied promotion." Most of the alleged discriminations "appear to reflect the wishes of Battalion Commander J. P. MacBean," Perry added. "We are informed that MacBean has stated openly that 'as long as I am commander, there will be segregation.'"

Transfer Of School Is Opposed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)

—Seeking to halt the transfer of the 230 pupil FWA school to whites in New Boston, Texas, Leslie Perry, representing the NAACP Washington Bureau, wrote Major General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of Federal Works Agency, this week stating: 3-18-45

To Deprive Negroes of School

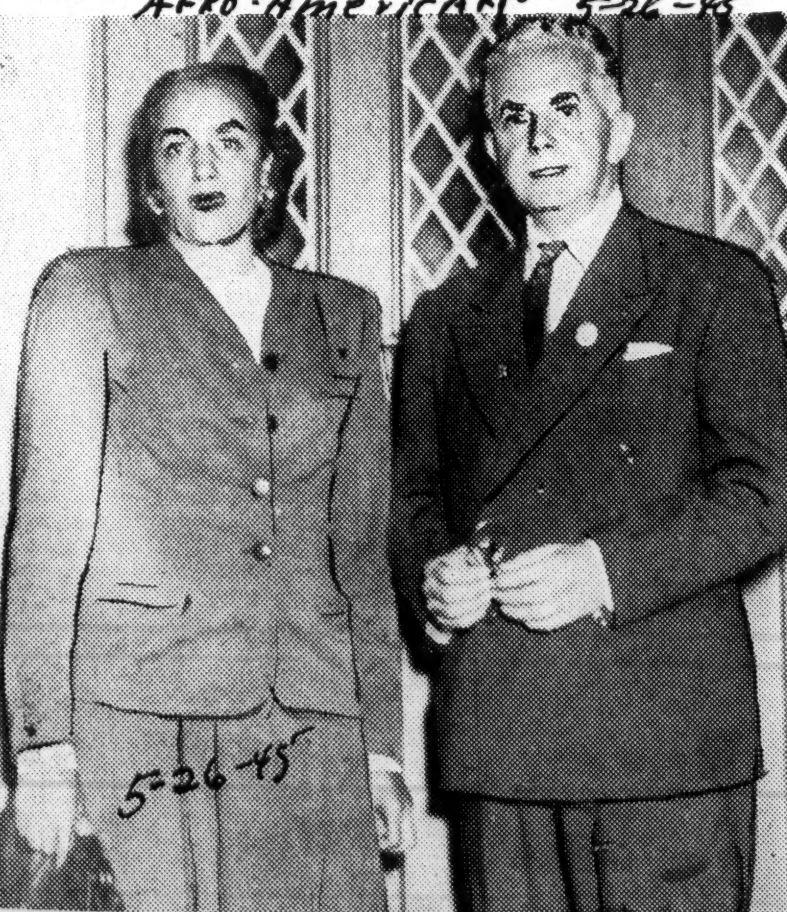
"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is deeply concerned by reports coming from NAACP branches in the Texarkana area indicating that there is a plan afoot to deprive Negroes of the 230 pupil school at New Boston, Texas built with FWA funds, because the public war housing project there has been turned over to white occupants. It is our information that the original justification for the erection of this school resulted from a survey conducted in the area by FWA showing a continuing emergency need for increased and improved school facilities for colored children since one school was destroyed by fire in 1943 and the remaining school structures are woefully inadequate. Your survey showed no such comparative need for whites."

"It is our further understanding that selection of New Boston as site for public war housing was dictated in part by the fact that the school in question could serve the need of new war workers taking up residence there, while at the same time, meeting the long standing emergency school need for the section. 'Our experience shows,' Perry continued, 'that local groups all too often use the need of Negroes to justify the construction of public works and when the same is approved and erected proceed forthwith to convert such projects to the use of whites. In this connection, we are informed that although the Superintendent of Public Schools for

New Boston had recommended the construction of this school for Negro children, yet as a member of the local housing authority, he actively urged that the housing project be changed to white occupancy and that the school be changed with it."

"As the possession and control of this school property is vested in your agency, we strongly urge that the New Boston school be retained for Negro pupils irrespective of any change which may occur in the racial occupancy of the adjacent housing project."

Between Talks in Philly and NYC



Walter White, NAACP secretary, pictured with Mrs. White, Wednesday for New York, where he spoke to the students at St. Matthew AME Church and of his experiences in the South Pacific and of the latest developments of the United Nations Conference. (Powers photo)

Detroiters Pay Honor to City's Negro Leader

5-24-45

Detroiters from every walk of life gathered at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, Wednesday night to honor Dr. James J. McClendon, president of the Detroit Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. McClendon has been president of Detroit NAACP since 1938. During his tenure, the branch has grown in membership from 3,000 to 25,000 members.

Wednesday's dinner and program were a testimony to his work.

WALTER WHITE, national secretary of the NAACP, en route to Washington from the San Francisco United Nations Conference, addressed the gathering. White has just completed a five-month tour of the Pacific war theater as correspondent for the New York Post.

"The transition from young

men dying in war to elderly men framing the peace was startling," he said. "At first the San Francisco Conference talked peace in the same old concepts that led to this war—nationalism and opportunism."

"Fortunately, as the conference went on, we joined with other nations in sponsoring 24 anti-discrimination resolutions."

WHITE SAID that racial discrimination existed in the Army. "The Australians, for one, question how America can be fighting a war for human freedom when we send a black and a white army to the Pacific. Natives of every race in liberated island are affected by it, too."

He foresaw, however, a decline in racial prejudice in many returning soldiers.

Judge Ira W. Jayne was toastmaster. The Rev. Lawrence J. Cavanaugh gave the invocation.

* * *

BRIEF addresses were made by Police Commissioner John Balenger; L. C. Blount, president of the Booker T. Washington Trade Association; Dr. Robert Greenidge; Mrs. Oscar G. Starrett, of the Public Welfare Commission; Judge James I. Ellman, president of the Jewish Community Council; the Rev. Robert Bradby, Sr., of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, and Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, president of the Cleveland NAACP.

WALTER WHITE, CONSULTANT, BLASTS U.S. DELEGATION FOR 'MORAL WEAKNESS AT 'FRISCO'

Black Dispatch

Claims If America Takes Over Captured
Bases In Pacific They Cannot Critize
Colonial Powers

5-26-45

SAYS NATION HAS FALLEN FOR
HITLERISM

By HAROLD MILLER

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—(ANP)—Walter White, national secretary of the NAACP, speaking at St. Matthews A.M.E. Church Wednesday evening declared that the problem of colonial trusteeship, which was raised at the San Francisco conference, could only be settled by "setting up an honest, intelligent, international leadership to raise the standards of living of dependent peoples." Mr. White, who recently returned from a 4-month tour of the South Pacific battlefields, came to Philadelphia from San Francisco where he is serving as a consultant to the American delegation at the United Nations conference.

The delegation was criticized for its asserted failure to take "a high moral ground" on the question of subject peoples throughout the world.

"China and Russia have taken the initiative in the question of colonial trusteeship, with the United States trading for a 'mess of pottage' its natural leadership," he said.

Mr. White declared that the minority consultants at the conference are fighting to prevent the United States from becoming an imperialistic power.

"The navy claims we must have bases on the islands that we are taking in the Pacific. If we take over the control of these islands we will never be able to criticize the colonial policies of other countries."

"It would be of interest to the colonial powers to have the United States maintain these bases. We would just be playing into their hands."

Of his trip to the Pacific battle-

fields, Mr. White said that racial prejudice augmented by northern and southern white soldiers was developing a contemptuous attitude toward the United States on the part of the natives and our allies which may well lead to World War III.

Mr. White declared that the racial relationships between the soldiers were good on all the islands on which Negro officers and combat troops were stationed. The morale of the troops was high because they knew they were doing a good job, and the white soldiers showed them the respect they were due.

On the islands where they were no Negro officers or combat troops, but only service troops commanded by white officers, the conditions were very bad. In at least one case Mr. White was called upon to serve as a defense counsel for some troops who had been charged with rioting after they had attempted to protect themselves against the white troops.

Mr. White declared it was a severe shock on his nervous system—one almost too great to bear—to be transported almost overnight from the battlefields where men were dying for a new type of democracy and find the politicians in San Francisco still speaking the same type of jargon they spoke years ago.



Detroit Free Press Free Press Photo
DR. McCLENDON JUDGE JAYNE DR. CHRISTOPHER
Notable honored at testimonial dinner

REV. SCOTT RESIGNS NAACP CHAIRMANSHIP

Savannah Tribune

At a meeting of the executive board of the local branch of the NAACP, the resignation of Rev. L. L. Scott as chairman of the legal redress committee of that organization was received and accepted.

The following memorandum was sent Rev. Scott in accepting his resignation:

Savannah, Ga. May 21, 1945
Rev. L. L. Scott, chairman,
Legal Redress Committee,
Savannah Branch NAACP,
2508 Harden Street.
My dear Rev. Scott:

In reply to your memorandum of May 28, which consisted of your statement concerning the exchange of correspondence between you and Senator Bilbo, recorded in the Congressional Record of May 10th, pages 4474 and 4475, and

your resignation as chairman of the legal redress committee: 5-31-45

We thank you for your efforts locally in behalf of our legal redress program and regret that your position as regards methods of the race problems in general are not congruent with the established policies of the NAACP either nationally or locally. And, specifically we feel that any officer in our branch does his representation a gross injustice by a stand in opposition to a permanent FEPC and by his support of Senator Bilbo's measure to encourage NEGROES to "voluntarily" leave America for any other land.

We, therefore, accept your resignation.

Very truly yours,
The Executive Committee,
C. W. Alexander,
First Vice-President

NEW YORK, N. Y.
DAILY WORKER
Cir. D. 48,601 — S. 72,000
See
JUN 7 - 1945

Negro Teachers Win in Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 6.—Judge Sterling Hutcheson here has rendered a verdict of guilty against the Newport News School Board for failure to comply with a court order outlawing payment of lower salaries to Negro teachers than white teachers receive.

The case of Dorothy E. Roles, one of the victimized Negro teachers, was used as a test in a contempt proceeding against the school board.

If the verdict is complied with, immediate payment of about \$20,000 in back salary, computed on the previously existing deferential basis, is due to 110 Negro school teachers.

The action was won by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after a two year fight with the school authorities.

51-1945

NAACP

NAACP Veterans' Secretary Named

1-6-45 Afro-American

NEW YORK—Captain Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., who was placed in inactive status last October on account of physical disability, has been named secretary of veterans affairs in the NAACP.

According to Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, the new department was created because of the great number of inquiries from men in uniform and the well known need for improvement in the handling of colored veterans by regular government agencies.

The NAACP, Wilkins said, intends to do everything possible to aid in solving the special problems of colored veterans, eliminating discrimination against them and seeing that they receive their full benefits as veterans.

Native of Oklahoma

Captain Dedmon, 36, a native of Oklahoma, was graduated from Howard University in 1932, receiving his law degree there in 1935. He practiced in Tulsa from 1937 to September 15, 1940, when he was called to active duty with the rank of first lieutenant.

He was promoted to the rank of captain August 21, 1942, served with the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, directed the training program at Prairie View College for a year and was trial judge advocate at Camp Claiborne, La., September, 1944.

INDISPENSABLE ORGANIZATION
"Negroes pay for what they want and beg for what they need." The author of these words was a person of wide experience, was indeed a prophet for they are so very applicable to the present time as regards certain current interests and needs of Negroes.

The N. A. A. C. P. is doing a wonderful job for Negroes and other minority groups. Only a few organizations in all history have attempted to do what this organization is doing. It deserves to be classed along with those courageous organizations of ante bellum days which advocated the abolition of slavery. It has gone all out for keeping before the country the justice for the Negro's claim to full citizenship. It has fought all forms of discrimination based upon race and color. It deserves a larger support than it gets from those whose friend it is at court. It should not be difficult for Negroes everywhere over this country to understand and appreciate its work. It should not need to have to conduct membership campaigns. It is incomprehensible that any self-respecting Negro would hesitate to join a movement so definitely dedicated to the welfare of the race in this country, and to the cause of democracy throughout the world. Its mission is strengthened by its outstanding achievements. No movement could have better recommendation. Negroes should give it unstinted support. It is an indispensable organization. It should be wanted because it is needed.

Again, it will take money to see that the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the railroad men is implemented. Strange as it may seem, those in charge of their affairs are not so certain that the funds necessary for consolidating the gains already won, and moving forward to others, will be forthcoming. A need is definitely implied here and railroad men the country over should see to it that ground should not be lost in the fight for equal treatment by the railroads. The importance of this matter to them and railroad workers generally, should unite them indissolubly behind their leaders. This is something they need, which begging can never accomplish.

Further, Dr. Channing Tobias makes an appeal to Negroes to raise a part of funds necessary to waging a campaign to combat race tensions in America. A large sum of money has already been raised but not by Negroes, and he feels that unless Negroes raise a fair share of this fund, it will be

another case in which something is done for Negroes, and that they should contribute to the fund in order to have a proprietary interest in the organization sponsoring the movement. Why shouldn't we help in this movement? Doesn't it represent something that should be done? Isn't it a need? Shouldn't we want it? It is high time we were changing the discrediting implications contained in, "Negroes pay for what they want and beg for what they need."

NAACP To Seek Bill Of Rights At 'Frisco

NEW YORK— (SNS)— A world Bill of Rights "which will include unequivocal affirmation of equality of all peoples and races" will be a primary goal of Walter White and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the World Security Conference in San Francisco opening April 25.

Dr. DuBois and Mr. White will be consultants to the American delegation at San Francisco, officially designated as such by the State Department. The NAACP is one of 42 organizations, and the only Negro organization, invited by the State Department. In a statement issued before boarding a special train in New York April 19, Mr. White said:

TO FACE PROBLEMS
"It is our hope as consultants to the American delegation, to induce the San Francisco conference to face what is one of the most serious problems of the twentieth century—the question of race and color. We are particularly concerned with what is done about colonial empire and the well-being of colonial peoples around the world. Most of these colonial people are colored, and the future of Negroes in the United States.

"It is disturbing to read on the eve of the conference the statement by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., that the position of the United States government on the question of assignment of trusteeships for Pacific islands and former mandated territories has not been determined upon. The Army, the Navy and other forces, including the Hearst press, are waging a determined campaign against the American delegation approving any formula for former mandates and island possessions which would interfere

with the United States retaining as military bases certain Pacific islands which have been wrested from the Japanese. It is reported that powerful forces in the United States are willing to permit colonial powers like the British, Dutch and French, to do whatever they choose in colonies they held before the war if in return the United States is permitted to hold on to the islands it wishes.

"It is to be hoped that the United States is not going into the conference with any willingness to perpetuate colonial empires.

BILL OF RIGHTS
"Equally important is the adoption by the conference of a world bill of rights which will include unequivocal affirmation of the equality of all peoples and races. Such a resolution was introduced at Dunbarton Oaks by the Chinese but was quietly smothered. It is our hope that there will be no repetition of such suppression at San Francisco since that would be merely an affirmation of determination to perpetuate 'white supremacy'."

"We realize that the task we face is not an easy one. Our voices will be heard only if a sustained and enlightened public opinion backs the efforts to induce the San Francisco conference to support such reasonable and necessary principles."

At the last moment Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, was added to the NAACP delegation with the permission of the State Department, but she will not be recognized as representing her organization. She is one of the vice presidents of the NAACP.

the morning of March 27, Efforts and Andrew Jenkins boarded a are now underway to get Public Cemetery car headed for the river. Service officials to meet with rep-They left this car at Canal and representatives of the local NAACP Broad and boarded the Gentry- in order to avoid further friction Broad bus at this point between between races engendered by dis-7:30 and 7:35.4-22-45 courteous and unsatisfactory em- The operator accepted Martin's ployes on buses and street cars transfer, but refused those of the In the incident involving Edgar other two men although all had Lecour of 4124 Gen. Ogden Street, been torn below 7:45 a. m. He Lecour boarded the Louisiana bus then pulled the bus across Canal at 7:15 that morning headed for Street suddenly and ordered them Ponchartrain Blvd. and City Park to either pay 14 cents or get off. Ave. Upon arriving there he and Jenkins got off successfully, but his two companions, John Martin Lacour had no chance to do the

NAACP Seeks Conference With Public Service To End Bus, Street Car Bias New Orleans, La.
Racial tension involving Public Service transportation was further stirred up with the recent report over the validity of a transfer on

same. He was pushed off as a result of which he sustained a fall which rendered him unconscious. The driver then left and returned with a policeman who took down some information and called the ambulance. Lacour was carried to the hospital where he remained eight days. The diagnosis on the hospital report was concussion and possible fracture of the 2-3 cervical vertebrae. Nothing has been done to the driver whose action has apparently been upheld by Public Service and the police. Both Public Service and the District Attorney's Office have been contacted about this incident.

NAACP YOUTH WEEK APRIL 8-14

GA. 4-29-45

NEW YORK, Mar. 26—More than 180 Youth councils and 26 college chapters will observe NAACP Youth Week, April 8-14 with uniform programs highlighting the various phases of youth work for nation-wide emphasis. On Sunday, April 8, youth and religion will be observed in all churches under the heading of True Christianity in Unity; on April 9, Peace and One World, in memory of Wendell Willkie; on April 10, youth's responsibility to the community—Changing Ideas in a Changing World; on April 11, youth's responsibility to the for Understanding; on April 13, the mass meeting theme will be Back 'Em Up for a Just Peace at Home and Abroad.

NAACP Eyes Negro In War

Commercial Appeal

Walter White Points To Discrimination

4-8-45

A WIND IS RISING. By Walter White. Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc. \$2.
Reviewed by WILLIAM N. ETHRIDGE JR., Jackson, Miss.
Walter White is executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In this book he gives a somewhat late report of his trip to the fighting fronts where negro troops are stationed, and of what he thinks is their status in the armed services.

White is of the group which strongly antagonizes South-erners and makes difficult an intelligent, gradualistic improvement in the political and economic rights of the negro. His major premise is that the negro should have immediately complete political, economic and social equality. Such unrealism results here in a slightly onesided, although interesting account of the negro soldier in World War II.

Flew To England
White, accredited as a war correspondent, flew to England some time in the Fall of 1943. He criticizes severely the usual Army practice of segregation, but he disapproves of the frequent fights between unsegregated white and black soldiers. He thinks the courtmartial sentences of negro soldiers have been considerably out of proportion to the corresponding sentences of white offenders.

He comments upon the kindly treatment the British have given negro troops. White believes many literate negroes have been unjustly placed in engineer units doing nothing but manual labor, and that many more could profitably be assigned to active combat or to more skilled operations. This may well be true in those instances where the individual is of adequate intelligence, but generally is not. borne out by such factual accounts as the recent report of Truman K. Gibson, negro civilian aide to War Secretary Stimson, on the negro 92nd Division's performance in Italy. Gibson found that units of the 92nd have often "melted away" before the enemy, in panicky retreats, particularly at night. Rather than individual cases, "the disintegration was likely to be a behavior pattern of . . . patrols or platoons."

Arabs Segregated
From England White went to Casablanca, where, since Humphrey Bogart's picture, there is a "Rick's Cafe." He was shocked at the segregation treatment of Arabs, which he says, without proof, was an innovation which arrived with the Americans and British. As Cassino White saw negro combat troops, some of which have made good records, especially the well publicized 99th Pursuit Squadron. Chapter 11 is a well written account of a little known French negro, Felix Eboue, Governor of Chad, one of the five provinces comprising French Equatorial Africa. Eboue was one of the few French leaders in Africa who courageously opposed the Vichy regime at the height of German power. The remainder of White's book consists of editorials on racial equality.

White adumbrates the pathetic conflict between the races which is heightened by intolerance on both sides. Dogmatic, intolerant and single minded, he does not know that there is no foreseeable solution to the South's racial problem, unless it be mutual tolerance and decency.

400,000 Enrolled In NAACP In '44

Atlanta World Ga.

NEW YORK—(SNS)—At the annual meeting held at 69 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 2, The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People reported the greatest year in the history of the 35-year-old organization. A membership totalling 400,000, a total revenue of \$370,833.24, detailed reports of departmental activities and the election of seven new directors to the National Board were features highlighting outstanding achievement and progress in 1944.

Greetings from Walter White NAACP secretary now in the Pacific as NEW YORK POST war correspondent, were read by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary. Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the Association, presided. The New directors elected at the meeting were: Judge Jane M. Bolin, New York; Elmer A. Carter, New York; Sell W. Davenport, New York; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D.C.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich.; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. John A. Singleton, Jamaica, New York. Those reelected were: Lillian A. Alexander, New York; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. John A. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, New York; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Amy E. Spingarn, New York; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; and Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago.

PICTURE NOT ROSY
In a statement pointing out racial trends politically, economically, and in the armed forces, the acting secretary, Roy Wilkins said, "Despite this progress and record of service on the battlefronts, the picture for 1945 is not a rosy one. Many impartial surveys have established that there are numerous centers of racial tension in all parts of the nation. There still exist humiliating and morale-shattering regulations and practices in the armed services. In employment Negro Americans have made gains because of manpower demands, but the future will be more uncertain for them than for other Americans unless a permanent policy of non-discrimination is embodied in legislation by the Congress. This legislation is a 'must' item if our minority groups are to start 'even' with their fellows in the struggle for postwar jobs. The housing situation remains

acute, with restrictive covenants based on race and religion spreading like wildfire over the country, with confused and even reactionary policies in effect with state and municipal housing authorities, and with timid and fumbling action by federal housing officials. Much remains to be done in the field of education and health. And there is still with us a host of discriminatory and undemocratic practices relating to public accommodations and travel.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just completed its thirty-fifth year of activity, the greatest year in its history, which saw more than 400,000 members enrolled in some 800 local units, including approximately 15,000 in the armed forces. We regard this enrollment as a mandate to continue the vigorous campaign for full citizenship for Negro Americans now and after the war and all our energies and resources will be used toward that end."

The following departmental reports completed the summary of annual activities: Thurgood Marshall, LEGAL; Leslie S. Perry, SPECIAL RESEARCH; Miss Consuelo C. Young, PUBLICITY and PROMOTION; and Miss Julia Baxter, RESEARCH and INFORMATIONAL Services.

NAACP Cites Progress In Negro-White Relations

Daily Worker N.Y.

"Net gains to the Negro minority" for 1944 are stressed in the annual report of Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in his report to the annual meeting. He listed the following as distinct achievements "in the field of race relations" last year:

- Establishment of an interracial committee at Jackson, Miss.
- "Momentous meeting" in Atlanta "of representative editors of Southern daily papers where economic and political equality for the Negro received endorsement."
- Setting up of nearly 200 "committees on racial unity," under the sponsorship of municipal, county or state government, in the North and the West.
- United States Supreme Court opinion outlawing the Texas

"white primary." 1-4-45

- U. S. Supreme Court's outlawing discrimination against Negro firemen by certain railroads and certain railroad unions.
 - Success of Negro military aviators against the Nazis.
 - Praise by Lt.-Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift of Negro Marines, "first in the history of the Marine Corps," for their feats at Saipan, Guam and P-ileliu.
 - Praiseworthy accounts given of themselves by Negro tank outfits with Lt. Gen. George S. Patton in France and infantry divisions in Italy and in the Pacific.
 - "Urgently necessary tasks" performed by Negroes in construction and labor battalions in Europe and the Pacific.
 - Recognition of services rendered by Negro sailors, Coast Guardmen and merchant seamen.
 - The more than "a dozen ships named for Negroes," several under the command of Negro captains.
- Mr. Wilkins observed: "Despite this progress and record of service on the battlefronts, the picture for 1945 is not a rosy one. Many impartial surveys have established that there are numerous centers of racial tension in all part of the nation. There still exist humiliating and morale-shattering regulations and practices in the armed services." He said that in employment, housing, education, health and "public accommodation and travel" there were "discriminatory and undemocratic practices" that must be rooted out. He recommended legislation to fix a "permanent policy of non-discrimination" in employment.